



Research note

First record of *Nelsonia goldmani* in the state of Morelos, Mexico

Primer registro de Nelsonia goldmani en el estado de Morelos, México

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Abstract

We report *Nelsonia goldmani* in the state of Morelos for the first time. This new record constitutes a range extension of the distribution of this species of over 100 km to the southeast of the nearest known localities. The collecting site is located less than 40 km south of Mexico City, within the limits of two natural protected areas that have been surveyed for more than half century. The fact that previous inventories in this region had not registered the occurrence of this Mexican endemic and endangered species, confirms its rareness and the need of further exhaustive surveys to accurately document Mexican biodiversity.

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Keywords: *Nelsonia goldmani*; Trans-Mexican Volcanic Belt; Endemic; Rare; Endangered

Resumen

Se documenta *Nelsonia goldmani* en el estado de Morelos por primera vez. Este nuevo registro constituye una extensión del rango de distribución de esta especie de poco más de 100 km hacia el sureste de las localidades conocidas más cercanas. La localidad de recolecta se ubica a menos de 40 km al sur de la ciudad de México, en los límites de 2 áreas naturales protegidas que han sido muestreadas por más de medio siglo. El hecho de que los inventarios anteriores en esta zona no hayan registrado la presencia de esta especie, endémica y amenazada de México, confirma su rareza y la necesidad de intensificar esfuerzos para documentar de forma precisa la biodiversidad mexicana.

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Palabras clave: *Nelsonia goldmani*; Eje neovolcánico; Endémica; Rara; Amenazada

The genus *Nelsonia* is an endemic group of medium size rodents restricted to montane regions in Mexico that includes only two species; *Nelsonia neotomodon* is found in the Sierra Madre Occidental and *Nelsonia goldmani* is distributed in the west-central portion of the Trans-Mexican Volcanic Belt (Engstrom, Sánchez-Herrera, & Urbano-Vidales, 1992; García-Mendoza & López-González, 2005; Musser & Carleton, 2005).

Although both taxa were described more than 100 years ago, little is known on their natural history. Within the Trans-Mexican Volcanic Belt, *N. goldmani* has only been recorded in the states of Michoacán, Jalisco, Colima, and Estado de México (Fig. 1; Engstrom et al., 1992; Genoways & Jones, 1968; Glendinning, 1992; Hooper, 1954; Merriam, 1903). It is considered a rare species because of its sparse representation in scientific collections; only 42 specimens have been deposited in collections in the United States and Mexico (León, 2013). At present, this species is subject to special protection by the Mexican government (Semarnat, 2010) and has been categorized as endangered by the International Union for

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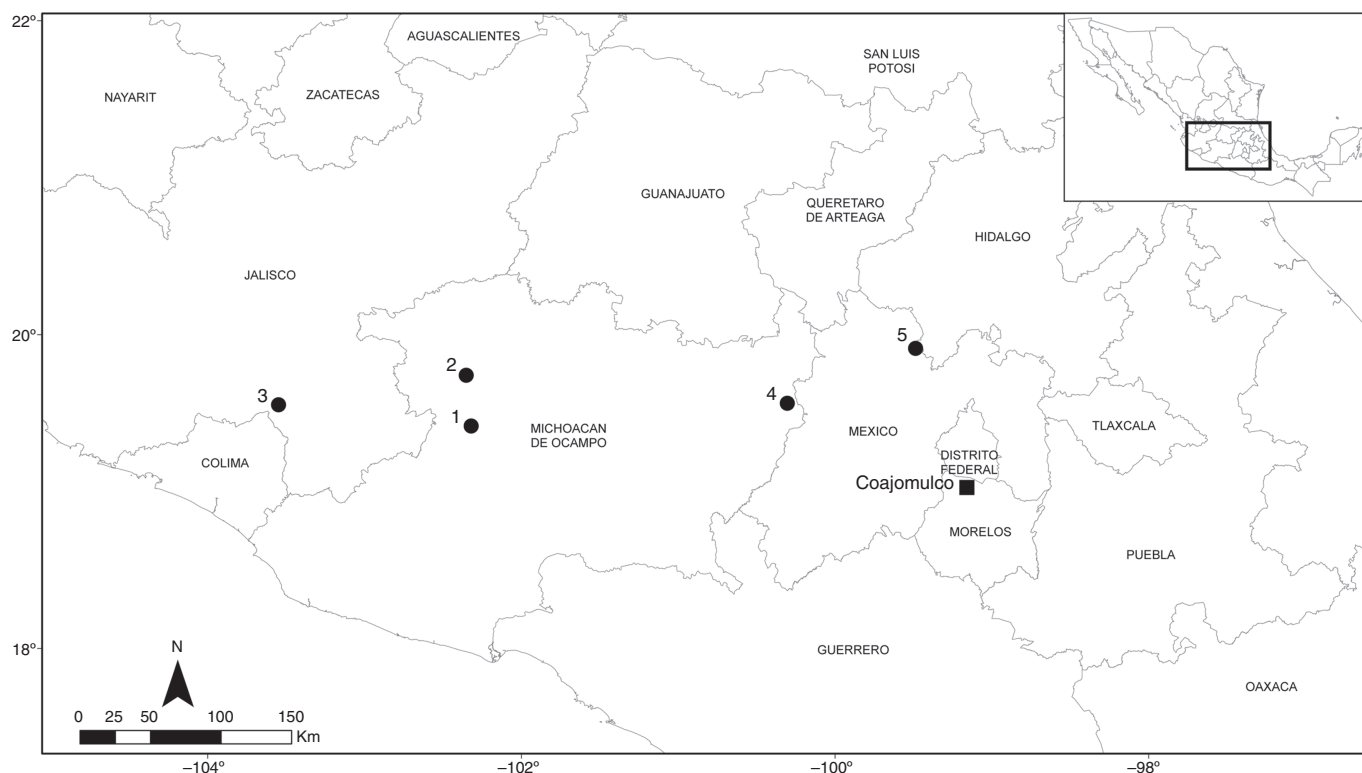


Figure 1. First record of *Nelsonia goldmani* in the state of Morelos (solid square) and previously reported localities in the Trans-Mexican Volcanic Belt (solid dots): 1, cerro Tancitaro; 2, cerro Patamban; 3, Nevado de Colima; 4, sierra Chincua, and 5, Jilotepec (Engstrom et al., 1992; Genoways & Jones, 1968; Glendinning, 1992; Hooper, 1954; Merriam, 1903).

Conservation of Nature (Álvarez-Castañeda & Castro-Arellano, 2008). In this paper, we report the first record of *N. goldmani* in the state of Morelos which represent a range extension of its distribution.

As a result of an ongoing inventory of the mammals of Morelos, continuous surveys have been performed in the temperate forest of this region during the last years. Collecting methods included the use of Sherman traps. Traps were baited with a mixture of sunflower seeds and oats. Specimens were prepared as conventional museum vouchers following standard techniques (Hall, 1981) and deposited in the Colección de Mamíferos, Centro de Investigación en Biodiversidad y Conservación, Universidad Autónoma del Estado de Morelos (CMC).

On 24 February 2011, we collected one young adult female of *N. goldmani* (CMC 2894) at 6.5 km E Coajomulco (along the old railroad México-Cuernavaca), Municipio Tepoztlán, Morelos (19°02.53' N, 99°15.57' W) at 2,514 m in elevation (Fig. 1). No evidence of reproductive activity was found on this animal. Because this specimen was a juvenile and lacked the diagnostic external features of a fully developed individual, it was originally identified as *Peromyscus* sp. Nonetheless, a later reevaluation of dental and cranial features revealed that this specimen represents a specimen of *N. goldmani*. The third upper molars (Fig. 2) and second and third lower molars display the unique pattern described for *Nelsonia* (Merriam, 1897). In addition, unlike *N. neotomodon*, our specimen has a distinct anteorbital notch in the anterior base of the zygomatic process with a vertical lamella well marked, forming a spine when viewed from above, a diag-

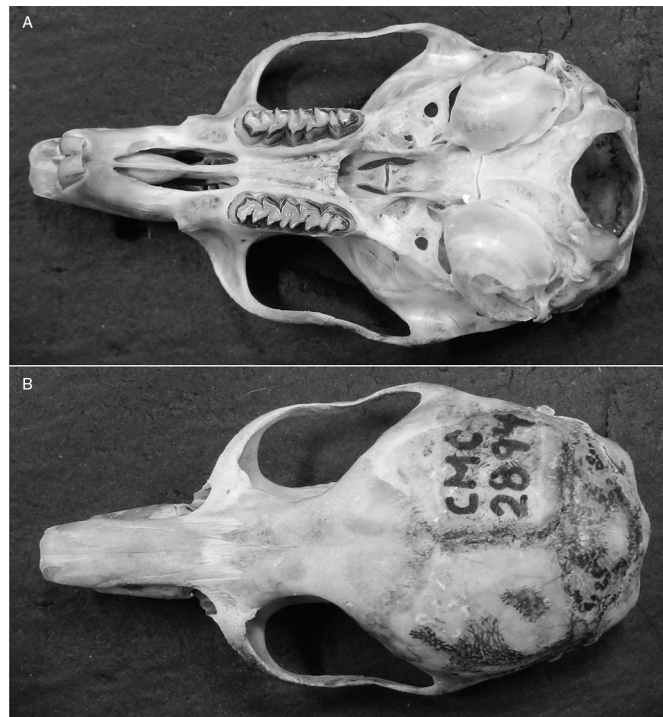


Figure 2. (A) Ventral view of the cranium of a young female *Nelsonia goldmani*. Note the particular pattern of the third upper molar, which is divided into two subtriangular lobes, a diagnostic feature for the genus. (B) Dorsal view of the same cranium. It can be observed the distinct anteorbital notch in the anterior base of the zygomatic process, with a vertical lamella well marked that forms a spine, a feature that distinguishes *N. goldmani* from *N. neotomodon*.

nostic feature of *N. goldmani* (Fig. 2; Merriam, 1903). The upper parts are dark gray and the under parts are white with some blackish patches. Sides display some pale ochraceous spots right below the ear line. The hind feet are mostly white with some blackish color on the upper parts. Tail is well haired, dark brown and slightly paler ventrally, but not sharply bicolor.

External measurements (mm) of this individual are: total length 207; vertebral length tail 101; hind foot length 27; ear length 22. Body mass is 25 g. Cranial measurements (mm; taken to the nearest 0.1 mm using a digital caliper), most of them comparable to those reported by Engstrom et al. (1992), are as follows: greatest length of skull 30.4; length of rostrum 11.5; breadth of zygomatic plate 3.3; mastoid breadth 12.8; zygomatic breadth 15.7; post-orbital constriction 4.7; breadth of rostrum 4.8; width of interparietal bone 11.2; breadth across molars 6.0; post-dental palatal width 5.7; depth of skull 10.7. Only length of rostrum, zygomatic breadth, and breadth of rostrum were slightly different (0.1 mm of the lower limit range) to those recorded by Engstrom et al. (1992).

The specimen of *N. goldmani* was collected in an oak forest, where the most abundant species are *Quercus rugosa* and *Quercus castanea*. This forest is also characterized by the presence of other tree species typical of cloud forests, including *Clethra mexicana*, *Styrax ramirezii*, and *Symplocos prionophylla*. Trees were commonly covered with epiphytes. The forest is located on a moderate slope facing south. Other rodent species collected at this site were *Peromyscus difficilis*, *Peromyscus hylocetes*, *Microtus mexicanus*, and *Reithrodontomys microdon*.

Although it is known that *N. goldmani* is distributed along the Trans-Mexican Volcanic Belt, the specimen collected at Tepoztlán Municipality represents the first record for the state of Morelos and a range extension of approximately 100 km to the south–southeast of the nearest known record (Fig. 1). The closest locality previously known for *N. goldmani* is Cañada de la Ermita, 4 km N Dexcaní El Alto, 2 km S, 3.5 km E Jilotepec, Estado de México (Fig. 1; Engstrom et al., 1992). The second closest locality is Sierra Chincua, near Angangueo, Michoacán (Glendinning, 1992), about 130 km southeast to the first record for Morelos (Fig. 1). Interestingly, the new locality for *N. goldmani* is within the limits of the Corredor Biológico Chichinautzin and the Parque Nacional Tepozteco, two natural protected areas that are located approximately 30–40 km south from México City. This region has been subject to mammal surveys for more than half a century (Álvarez-Castañeda, 1996; Davis & Russell, 1953, 1954; Santillán-Alarcón, Lozano, Ortiz, & Porcayo, 2010), but none of these previous inventories had registered the occurrence of this species. Certainly, this fact confirms the rareness of this taxon and the need of further exhaustive surveys to have a more complete view of the Mexican biodiversity.

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